

> e hoiseth susan kay/au

E1	2	HOISETH SUSAN/AU
E2	9	HOISETH SUSAN K/AU
E3	3 -->	HOISETH SUSAN KAY/AU
E4	1	HOISETH T/AU
E5	1	HOISHAUSER B/AU
E6	1	HOISHI H/AU
E7	1	HOISHOLT A W/AU
E8	1	HOISIE A/AU
E9	5	HOISIE B/AU
E10	48	HOISIE S/AU
E11	3	HOISIE SILVIA/AU
E12	4	HOISIE SYLVIA/AU

=> s e1-e3

L1 14 ("HOISETH SUSAN"/AU OR "HOISETH SUSAN K"/AU OR "HOISETH SUSAN KAY"/AU)

=> dup rem l1

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

L2 13 DUP REM L1 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 13 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y.

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2007:13892 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700017613

TI Chlamydia pneumoniae polypeptides and uses thereof.

AU Anonymous; Griffais, Remy [Inventor]; Hoiseth, Susan K.
[Inventor]; Zagursky, Robert J. [Inventor]; Metcalf, Benjamin J.
[Inventor]; Peek, Joel A. [Inventor]; Sankaran, Banumathi [Inventor];
Fletcher, Leah D. [Inventor]

CS Montrouge, France

ASSIGNEE: Serono Genetica Institute SA

PI US 07101963 20060905

SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
(SEP 5 2006)

CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

ED Entered STN: 20 Dec 2006

Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2006

AB The subject of the invention is the genomic sequence and the nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides of Chlamydia pneumoniae, such as cellular envelope polypeptides, which are secreted or specific, or which are involved in metabolism, in the replication process or in virulence, polypeptides encoded by such sequences, as well as vectors including the said sequences and cells or animals transformed with these vectors. The invention also relates to transcriptional gene products of the Chlamydia pneumoniae genome, such as, for example, antisense and ribozyme molecules, which can be used to control growth of the microorganism. The invention also relates to methods of detecting these nucleic acids or polypeptides and kits for diagnosing Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. The invention also relates to a method of selecting compounds capable of modulating bacterial infection and a method for the biosynthesis or biodegradation of molecules of interest using the said nucleotide sequences or the said polypeptides. The invention finally comprises, pharmaceutical, in particular vaccine, compositions for the prevention and/or treatment of bacterial, in particular Chlamydia pneumoniae, infections.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2006:551919 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600564833

TI Chlamydia trachomatis polynucleotides and vectors, recombinant host cells,
DNA chips or kits containing the same.

AU Anonymous; Grifffais, Remy [Inventor]; Hoiseth, Susan K.
[Inventor]; Zagursky, Robert John [Inventor]; Metcalf, Benjamin J.
[Inventor]; Peek, Joel A. [Inventor]; Sankaran, Banumathi [Inventor];
Fletcher, Leah Diane [Inventor]

CS Momtrouge, France
ASSIGNEE: Serono Genetics Institute SA

PI US 07041490 20060509

SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
(MAY 9 2006)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 2006

AB The subject of the invention is the genomic sequence and the nucleotide
sequences encoding polypeptides of Chlamydia trachomatis, such as cellular
envelope polypeptides, which are secreted or specific, or which are
involved in metabolism, in the replication process or in virulence,
polypeptides encoded by such sequences, as well as vectors including the
said sequences and cells or animals transformed with these vectors. The
invention also relates to transcriptional gene products of the Chlamydia
trachomatis genome, such as, for example, antisense and ribozyme
molecules, which can be used to control growth of the microorganism. The
invention also relates to methods of detecting these nucleic acids or
polypeptides and kits for diagnosing Chlamydia trachomatis infection. The
invention also relates to a method of selecting compounds capable of
modulating bacterial infection and a method for the biosynthesis or
biodegradation of molecules of interest using the said nucleotide
sequences or the said polypeptides. The invention finally comprises,
pharmaceutical, in particular vaccine, compositions for the prevention
and/or treatment of bacterial, in particular Chlamydia trachomatis,
infections.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:638754 CAPLUS

DN 143:139212

TI Formulations of hydrophobic proteins in an immunogenic compositions having
improved tolerability

IN Hoiseth, Susan Kay; Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III; Matsuka, Yury
Vladimirovich; Hagen, Michael

PA Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005065708	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43792	20041228
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004312067	A1	20050721	AU 2004-312067	20041228
	CA 2551896	A1	20050721	CA 2004-2551896	20041228

EP 1699482 A2 20060913 EP 2004-815793 20041228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK,
BA, HR, IS, YU

CN 1901935 A 20070124 CN 2004-80039228 20041228
BR 2004017938 A 20070417 BR 2004-17938 20041228
IN 2006KN01727 A 20070511 IN 2006-KN1727 20060621
US 2007122433 A1 20070531 US 2006-585050 20060629

PRAI US 2003-533122P P 20031230
WO 2004-US43792 W 20041228

AB The present invention provides a method for producing a less-painful immunogenic composition of a hydrophobic protein in a carrier suitable for administering to a mammal, comprising the steps of (a) solubilizing the hydrophobic protein with a zwitterionic detergent to make a first composition; (b) altering the first composition, such that the altered composition produces

a reduction in pain as measured in the rat footpad model as compared to the first composition Exptl. immunogenic comps. for the rat footpad studies were prepared by aseptically diluting the protein with the appropriate buffer, either PBS (pH 7.2) or 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl ("TBS") containing a zwitterionic detergent (Zw) 3-14, Triton-X (TX) or reduced TX.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:634074 CAPLUS

DN 141:168981

TI Methods for increasing expression of Neisseria meningitidis immunogenic protein PorA using codon 18-modified porA gene

IN Farley, John Erwin; Hoiseth, Susan Kay

PA Wyeth Holdings Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 161 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004065603	A2	20040805	WO 2004-US800	20040113
WO 2004065603	A3	20041125		
W:				
AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ				

CA 2512917 A1 20040805 CA 2004-2512917 20040113

EP 1590459 A2 20051102 EP 2004-701820 20040113

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRAI US 2003-440244P P 20030115
WO 2004-US800 W 20040113

AB The present invention relates to polynucleotide sequences encoding porin polypeptides of Neisseria. More particularly, the invention relates to newly identified mutations in codon 18 of porA gene of Neisseria meningitidis, wherein these mutations result in increased expression levels of PorA polypeptides. Particularly, those with a TAC (Tyr) codon at position 18 of mature PorA expressed at high levels, whereas those with an ATC (Ile) codon at position 18 expressed at low levels. Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B gene porA variants were cloned into a pET9a vector behind the highly active bacteriophage T7 promoter. The Escherichia coli strain BLR(DE3)pLysS was used as the host strain for recombinant expression from the pET9a/PorA plasmids. The invention described hereinafter, addresses the need for Neisseria meningitidis immunogenic comps. that effectively cover most or all of the disease caused by serogroup B Neisseria meningitidis. In certain embodiments the immunogenic comps. addnl. contains Neisseria antigen ORF2086.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 AN 2003:266162 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200300266162
 TI Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof.
 AU Griffais, Remy [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Hoiseth, Susan K.
 [Inventor]; Zagursky, Robert John [Inventor]; Metcalf, Benjamin J.
 [Inventor]; Peek, Joel A. [Inventor]; Sankaran, Banumathi [Inventor];
 Fletcher, Leah Diane [Inventor]
 CS Momtrouge, France
 ASSIGNEE: Genset, S.A., France
 PI US 6559294 20030506
 SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
 (May 6 2003) Vol. 1270, No. 1. <http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>.
 e-file.
 ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
 DT Patent
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 4 Jun 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Jun 2003
 AB The subject of the invention is the genomic sequence and the nucleotide
 sequences encoding polypeptides of Chlamydia pneumoniae, such as cellular
 envelope polypeptides, which are secreted or specific, or which are
 involved in metabolism, in the replication process or in virulence,
 polypeptides encoded by such sequences, as well as vectors including the
 said sequences and cells or animals transformed with these vectors. The
 invention also relates to transcriptional gene products of the Chlamydia
 pneumoniae genome, such as, for example, antisense and ribozyme molecules,
 which can be used to control growth of the microorganism. The invention
 also relates to methods of detecting these nucleic acids or polypeptides
 and kits for diagnosing Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. The invention
 also relates to a method of selecting compounds capable of modulating
 bacterial infection and a method for the biosynthesis or biodegradation of
 molecules of interest using the said nucleotide sequences or the said
 polypeptides. The invention finally comprises, pharmaceutical, in
 particular vaccine, compositions for the prevention and/or treatment of
 bacterial, in particular Chlamydia pneumoniae, infections.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:134448 CAPLUS
 DN 133:57187
 TI Vaccines, bacterial
 AU Hoiseth, Susan K.
 CS Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines, USA
 SO Encyclopedia of Microbiology (2nd Edition) (2000), Volume 4, 767-778.
 Editor(s): Lederberg, Joshua. Publisher: Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.
 CODEN: 68RKA9
 DT Conference; General Review
 LA English
 AB A review with 7 refs. about vaccines for tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis,
 Haemophilus influenzae, pneumococcus, meningococcus, typhoid, cholera,
 plague, anthrax, tuberculosis, and Lyme disease. (c) 2000 Academic Press.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 DUPLICATE 1
 AN 1999:35266 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900035266
 TI Characterization of a subunit structure and stability of the recombinant
 porin from Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
 AU Matsuka, Yuri V. [Reprint author]; Dilts, Deborah A.; Hoiseth,
 Susan; Arumugham, Rasappa
 CS Dep. Protein Anal. Chem., Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines Pediatr., West Henrietta,
 NY 14586, USA

SO Journal of Protein Chemistry, (Oct., 1998) Vol. 17, No. 7, pp. 719-728.
print.
CODEN: JPCHD2. ISSN: 0277-8033.

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Feb 1999
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1999

AB An outer membrane PIA protein from *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* strain FA19 was expressed in *Escherichia coli* and refolded in vitro in the presence of zwitterionic detergent. Its proper folding and subunit organization was confirmed by comparison with the native counterpart. The unfolding of PIA has been investigated using fluorescence spectroscopy and analytical size-exclusion chromatography methods. Analysis of the denaturation pathway of the PIA revealed that it forms an unusually labile quaternary structure. In the presence of 1 M guanidinium chloride (GdmCl) or upon heating up to 50degreeC, dissociation of the PIA oligomer was observed resulting in the formation of folded monomeric intermediates. Unfolding of monomers occurs at 80degreeC or in the presence of 4.3 M GdmCl, indicating high intrinsic stability toward both GdmCl and elevated temperatures. Both oligomeric and monomeric forms of PIA exhibited affinity to the hydrophobic probe 1-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonic acid (ANS) and bind with $K_d = 80$ and $130 \mu\text{M}$, respectively. Denaturation of the PIA completely abolished affinity to ANS, suggesting that hydrophobicity is a property of the folded state of the porin.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:164240 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395085290
TI Genes involved in *Haemophilus influenzae* type b capsule expression are frequently amplified.
AU Corn, Paul G.; Anders, Joanna; Takala, Aino K.; Kayhty, Helena; Hoiseth, Susan K. [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Microbiol., Georgetown Univ. Sch. Med., 3900 Reservoir Road N.W., Washington, DC 20007, USA
SO Journal of Infectious Diseases, (1993) Vol. 167, No. 2, pp. 356-364.
CODEN: JIDIAQ. ISSN: 0022-1899.

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 1993
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 1993

AB The genes involved in *Haemophilus influenzae* type b capsule expression are present as a duplication of an approx 18-kb DNA segment (the Cap b locus). It has been shown previously that recombination occurs between the two copies of the repeat, resulting in deletion of one copy and loss of capsule expression at frequencies of 0.1%-0.5%. The present study tested the hypothesis that the duplicated arrangement could serve as a template for further amplification of capsule gene sequences. Southern hybridization analysis of 66 type b invasive isolates showed that amplifications exist and are moderately common (23/66 were amplified). In addition to three copies of the 18-kb repeat, four copies were detected in some strains, and up to five copies in 1 isolate. By ELISA, a five-copy strain made about six times more capsular polysaccharide than did an isogenic two-copy derivative. The evolutionary significance of the duplicated arrangement may be its ability to rapidly amplify under conditions where it is advantageous to produce more capsule.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:124040 CAPLUS
DN 104:124040
TI Genes involved in *Haemophilus influenzae* type b capsule expression are part of an 18-kilobase tandem duplication
AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Moxon, E. Richard; Silver, Richard P.
CS Cent. Drugs Biol., Food and Drug Adm., Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of

America (1986), 83(4), 1106-10
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

DT Journal
LA English

AB Encapsulated *H. influenzae* type b produce nonencapsulated variants at high frequency (0.1-0.3%). Cosmid cloning was used to investigate the genetic mechanism responsible for this instability. Anal. of 3 independently derived cosmid clones showed that the b⁺ parental strain contains an 18-kilobase (kb) tandem duplication of genes involved in type b capsule expression. Loss of one complete copy of the 18-kb tandem duplication occurred following transformation of the cosmid clones into Rec⁺, but not Rec⁻, *Escherichia coli*, and in *H. influenzae* strains that had spontaneously lost capsule expression. Apparently, high-frequency loss of type b capsule expression is due to rec-dependent recombination between the 2 copies of the 18-kb tandem repeat. This is further supported by the finding that introduction of the *H. influenzae* rec-1 mutation stabilized type b capsule expression.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1985:499598 CAPLUS

DN 103:99598

TI Genetics of spontaneous, high-frequency loss of b capsule expression in *Haemophilus influenza*

AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Connelly, Carla J.; Moxon, E. Richard

CS Sch. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA

SO Infection and Immunity (1985), 49(2), 389-95

CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567

DT Journal
LA English

AB The frequency of spontaneous capsule loss in *H. influenzae* type b is 0.1 to 0.3%. All of 10 independent capsule-deficient variants (derived from 4 different type b strains) were found to be missing an identical 9-kilobase EcoRI restriction fragment when probed with a cloned piece of DNA containing species known to be necessary for type b capsule expression. These results suggest the existence of a specific mechanism for shutting off type b capsule synthesis at a high frequency. Intranasal infection of infant rats showed that capsule loss occurred in vivo at frequencies comparable to those observed in vitro.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1985:465886 CAPLUS

DN 103:65886

TI Genes *aroA* and *serC* of *Salmonella typhimurium* constitute an operon

AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Stocker, B. A. D.

CS Sch. Med., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Journal of Bacteriology (1985), 163(1), 355-61

CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

DT Journal
LA English

AB Genetic anal. of *aroA*554::Tn10 derivs. of 2 mouse-virulent *S. typhimurium* strains, FIRN and WRAY, and of a nonreverting derivative of each constructed for use as a live vaccine, showed the site of the insertion among mapped *aroA* point mutants. The WRAY live-vaccine strain gave no *aro*⁺ recombinants in crosses with *aroA* point mutations to 1 side of the insertion, indicating a deletion from Tn10 through the sites of these point mutations. The FIRN live-vaccine strain gave wild-type recombinants with all tested point mutants; it probably has a deletion or inversion extending from Tn10 into *aroA* but not as far as the nearest point mutation. Some tetracycline-sensitive mutants of *aroA*554::Tn10 strains required serine and pyridoxine, indicating loss of *serC* function, and some that were *SerC*⁻ did not produce gas from glucose, indicating a loss of *pfl* function. These results show the gene order *pfl-serC-aroA*, as in *Escherichia coli*. Ampicillin enrichment applied to pools of tetracycline-sensitive mutants of strains with Tn10 insertions near *aroA*

(i.e., zbj::Tn10 strains) yielded Aro⁻ SerC⁻ Pfl⁻, Aro⁻ SerC⁺ Pfl⁺, and Aro⁻ SerC⁻ Pfl⁺ mutants but none which were Aro⁺ SerC⁻. All of the mutants are explicable by deletions or inversions extending clockwise from zbj::Tn10 into or through an operon comprising serC (promoter-proximal) and aroA. Such an operon was also shown by the identification of 2 Tn10 insertions causing phenotype Aro⁻ SerC⁻, each able to revert to Aro⁺ SerC⁺ by precise excision. Gene serC corresponds to the open reading frame promoter-proximal to aroA that was identified elsewhere by base sequencing of a cloned aroA segment of *S. typhimurium* (Comai L., et al., 1983). Both serine and chorismate are precursors of enterochelin; this may be why serC and aroA are in a single operon.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1983:556504 CAPLUS

DN 99:156504

TI Aromatic-deficient mutants as live Salmonella vaccines

AU Hoiseth, Susan Kay

CS Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, USA

SO (1983) 158 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA8314460

From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1983, 44(2), 413

DT Dissertation

LA English

AB Unavailable

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1981:493666 CAPLUS

DN 95:93666

TI Aromatic-dependent Salmonella typhimurium are nonvirulent and effective as live vaccines

AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Stocker, B. A. D.

CS Dep. Med. Microbiol., Stanford Univ. Sch. Med., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1981), 291(5812), 238-9

CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

DT Journal

LA English

AB A tetracycline-resistance transposon, Tn10, was inserted into gene aroA of virulent *S. typhimurium* strains to produce nonreverting, aromatic- requiring derivative strains which were virtually nonvirulent. Their use as live vaccines conferred excellent protection against challenge with a virulent strain.

=> e metcalf iii thomas n/au

E1 1 METCALF III C/AU

E2 1 METCALF III CHESTER A/AU

E3 0 --> METCALF III THOMAS N/AU

E4 1 METCALF IVAN L/AU

E5 94 METCALF J/AU

E6 1 METCALF J 4TH/AU

E7 295 METCALF J A/AU

E8 19 METCALF J B/AU

E9 4 METCALF J C/AU

E10 4 METCALF J C JR/AU

E11 1 METCALF J D/AU

E12 10 METCALF J E/AU

=> e metcalf th/au

E1 1 METCALF T W/AU

E2 9 METCALF TALIBAH/AU

E3 0 --> METCALF TH/AU

E4 22 METCALF THEODORE G/AU

E5 1 METCALF THEODORE J/AU

E6 1 METCALF THOMAS/AU

E7 1 METCALF THOMAS G/AU

E8 3 METCALF THOMAS H/AU
 E9 1 METCALF THOMAS HARKER/AU
 E10 1 METCALF THOMAS J/AU
 E11 9 METCALF THOMAS N III/AU
 E12 2 METCALF THOMAS NEWELL III/AU

=> s e1-e12

L3 51 ("METCALF T W"/AU OR "METCALF TALIBAH"/AU OR "METCALF TH"/AU OR
 "METCALF THEODORE G"/AU OR "METCALF THEORDORE J"/AU OR "METCALF
 THOMAS"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS G"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS H"/AU OR
 "METCALF THOMAS HARKER"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS J"/AU OR "METCALF
 THOMAS N III"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS NEWELL III"/AU)

=> s e11-e12

L4 11 ("METCALF THOMAS N III"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS NEWELL III"/AU)

=> dup rem l4

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

L5 11 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 11 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:638754 CAPLUS
 DN 143:139212
 TI Formulations of hydrophobic proteins in an immunogenic compositions having
 improved tolerability
 IN Hoiseth, Susan Kay; Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III; Matsuka, Yury
 Vladimirovich; Hagen, Michael
 PA Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005065708	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43792	20041228
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004312067	A1	20050721	AU 2004-312067	20041228
	CA 2551896	A1	20050721	CA 2004-2551896	20041228
	EP 1699482	A2	20060913	EP 2004-815793	20041228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
	CN 1901935	A	20070124	CN 2004-80039228	20041228
	BR 2004017938	A	20070417	BR 2004-17938	20041228
	IN 2006KN01727	A	20070511	IN 2006-KN1727	20060621
	US 2007122433	A1	20070531	US 2006-585050	20060629
PRAI	US 2003-533122P	P	20031230		
	WO 2004-US43792	W	20041228		

AB The present invention provides a method for producing a less-painful
 immunogenic composition of a hydrophobic protein in a carrier suitable for

administering to a mammal, comprising the steps of (a) solubilizing the hydrophobic protein with a zwitterionic detergent to make a first composition; (b) altering the first composition, such that the altered composition produces

a reduction in pain as measured in the rat footpad model as compared to the first composition Exptl. immunogenic comps. for the rat footpad studies were prepared by aseptically diluting the protein with the appropriate buffer, either PBS (pH 7.2) or 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl ("TBS") containing a zwitterionic detergent (Zw) 3-14, Triton-X (TX) or reduced TX.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:708917 CAPLUS

DN 131:332949

TI Vaccines containing recombinant pilin against neisseria gonorrhoeae or neisseria meningitidis

IN Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Zagursky, Robert J.; Ooi, Peggy

PA American Cyanamid Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 111 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9955875	A2	19991104	WO 1999-US9486	19990429
	WO 9955875	A3	20000413		
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2325055	A1	19991104	CA 1999-2325055	19990429
	AU 9939685	A	19991116	AU 1999-39685	19990429
	BR 9910005	A	20010116	BR 1999-10005	19990429
	EP 1073748	A2	20010207	EP 1999-922760	19990429
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI			
	JP 2002527041	T	20020827	JP 2000-546019	19990429
	AU 2004200152	A1	20040205	AU 2004-200152	20040115
PRAI	US 1998-83405P	P	19980429		
	WO 1999-US9486	W	19990429		
	AU 2003-204738	A3	20030616		
AB	The pil E genes of each of Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Neisseria meningitidis are cloned and their corresponding recombinant pilin proteins are expressed. In addition, a chimeric pil E gene is constructed in which the region of the pil E gene of Neisseria meningitidis class I encoding the amino-terminal region of the pilin protein is replaced by the corresponding region of the pil E gene of Neisseria gonorrhoeae. The recombinant meningococcal chimeric class I pilin protein is expressed at higher levels than the pilin protein expressed by the full-length pil E gene of Neisseria meningitidis. Furthermore, a chimeric pil E gene is constructed in which the region of the pil E gene of Neisseria meningitidis class II encoding the carboxy-terminal region of the pilin protein is replaced by the corresponding region of the pil E gene of Neisseria gonorrhoeae. The recombinant pilin proteins are used in vaccines to protect against disease caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae or Neisseria meningitidis. The effect of adjuvants on humoral immune response and whole cell ELISA reactions were also presented. Inhibition of adherence to human cervical cells using rpilin antibodies was demonstrated. Passive protection against meningococcal bacteremia by Meningococcal chimeric class I rpilin antisera was shown.				

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 1993:426523 CAPLUS
 DN 119:26523
 TI Biochemical and immunological properties of two forms of pertactin, the 69,000-molecular-weight outer membrane protein of *Bordetella pertussis*
 AU Gotto, John W.; Eckhardt, Thomas; Reilly, Patricia A.; Scott, Jane V.; Cowell, James L.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Mountzouros, Ken; Gibbons, James J., Jr.; Siegel, Marshall
 CS Lederle-Praxis Biol. Med. Res. Div., American Cyanamid Co., Pearl River, NY, 10965, USA
 SO Infection and Immunity (1993), 61(5), 2211-15
 CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Two apparent isoforms of the virulence-associated 69,000-mol.-weight protein pertactin were purified from *Bordetella pertussis*. Mass spectrometry showed a difference of 2,060 Da, which may result from differential C-terminal cleavage of a larger precursor. Both forms were protective in a mouse model, eliciting bactericidal antibodies and reducing respiratory tract colonization.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:435346 CAPLUS
 DN 107:35346
 TI Endogenous lectin from cultured soybean cells. Chemical characterization of the lectin of SB-1 cells
 AU Malek-Hedayat, Shahnaz; Meiners, Sally A.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Schindler, Melvin; Wang, John L.; Ho, Siu Cheong
 CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
 SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1987), 262(16), 7825-30
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A lectin was identified in cell line SB-1, originally derived from soybean roots. This lectin, referred to as SB-1 lectin, was isolated on the basis of its carbohydrate-binding activity (affinity chromatog. on Sepharose column derivatized with N-caproylgalactosamine) and its immunol. cross-reactivity [immunoblotting with rabbit antibodies directed against seed soybean agglutinin (SBA)]. SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting anal. of SB-1 lectin revealed a major polypeptide (mol. weight = .apprx.30,000) which comigrated with seed SBA. This form of the lectin was observed in fractions purified from culture medium of SB-1 cells or supernatant fraction of SB-1 cell suspension after enzymic removal of cell wall. Exts. of SB-1 cells under some other conditions yielded a major band (mol. weight = .apprx.60,000) as revealed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with rabbit anti-seed SBA; prolonged incubation of these samples in the presence of SDS resulted in the appearance of the 30-kilodalton (kDa) polypeptide. It appears that the 60-kDa band represented a highly stable, even under SDS-PAGE conditions, dimeric form of the 30-kDa subunit. The SB-1 lectin derived from the culture medium was compared with seed SBA by gel filtration and by peptide mapping after limited proteolysis; no difference between the lectins from the 2 sources was found. Exts. of soybean roots fractionated on N-caproylgalactosamine-Sepharose affinity columns yielded, upon elution with galactose, polypeptides of mol. wts. 30,000 and 60,000. The results suggested that soybean roots contain a lectin whose polypeptide composition corresponds to that of seed SBA and SB-1 lectin.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:205153 CAPLUS
 DN 104:205153
 TI Monoclonal antibodies directed against protoplasts of soybean cells: analysis of the lateral mobility of plasma membrane-bound antibody MVS-1
 AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Villaneuva, Marco A.; Schindler, Melvin; Wang, John L.

CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Journal of Cell Biology (1986), 102(4), 1350-7
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525

DT Journal
LA English

AB A monoclonal antibody (MVS-1) was used to monitor the lateral mobility of a defined component (mol. weight .apprx.400,000) of the plasma membrane of soybean protoplasts prepared from suspension cultures of Glycine max (SB-1 cell line). The diffusion coefficient (D) of antibody MVS-1 bound to its target was determined ($D = 3.2 + 10^{-10}$ cm²/s) by fluorescence redistribution after photobleaching. Pretreatment of the protoplasts with soybean agglutinin (SBA) resulted in a 10-fold reduction of the lateral mobility of antibody MVS-1 ($D = 4.1 + 10^{-11}$ cm²/s). This lectin-induced modulation could be partially reversed by prior treatment of the protoplasts with either colchicine or cytochalasin B. When used together, these drugs completely reversed the modulation effect induced by SBA. Apparently, the binding of SBA to the plasma membrane results in alterations in the plasma membrane such that the lateral diffusion of other receptors is restricted. These effects are most likely mediated by the cytoskeletal components of the plant cell.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:568976 CAPLUS
DN 105:168976

TI Monoclonal antibodies directed against protoplasts of soybean cells.
Generation of hybridomas and characterization of a monoclonal antibody reactive with the cell surface

AU Villanueva, Marco A.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Wang, John L.
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Planta (1986), 168(4), 503-11
CODEN: PLANAB; ISSN: 0032-0935

DT Journal
LA English

AB Splenocytes, derived from mice immunized with protoplasts prepared from suspension cultures of root cells of Glycine max (SB-1 cell line), were fused with a murine myeloma cell line. The resulting hybridoma cultures were screened for the production of antibodies directed against the soybean protoplasts and were then cloned. One monoclonal antibody, designated MVS-1, bound to the outer surface of the plasma membrane on the basis of several criteria: agglutination of the protoplasts, binding of fluorescence-labeled Ig on protoplasts yielding a ring staining pattern with prominent intensity at the edges, and saturable binding by protoplasts of 125I-labeled antibody MVS-1. The antigenic target of antibody MVS-1, identified by immunoblotting techniques, contained a polypeptide of relative mol. mass .apprx.400,000 under both reducing and nonreducing conditions. When the antigenic target of antibody MVS-1 was chromatographed in K phosphate buffer, the position of elution corresponded to that of a high-mol.-weight species (400,000). These results provide the protein characterization required for the anal. of the mobility of antibody MVS-1 bound to the plasma membrane of SB-1 cells.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:84064 CAPLUS
DN 104:84064

TI Lateral diffusion of phospholipids in the plasma membrane of soybean protoplasts: evidence for membrane lipid domains

AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Wang, John L.; Schindler, Melvin
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1986), 83(1), 95-9
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

DT Journal
LA English

AB Fluorescent lipid and phospholipid probes were incorporated at 4°

into soybean protoplasts prepared from cultured soybean (SB-1) cells. Fluorescence microscopy showed that the plasma membrane as well as the nucleus were labeled. Fluorescence redistribution after photobleaching (FRAP) anal. was performed on these cells at 18° to monitor the lateral mobility of the incorporated probes. After labeling at low concns. (40 µg/mL) of phosphatidyl-N-(4-nitrobenzo-2-oxa-1,3-diazolyl)ethanolamine (NBD-PtdEtn), a single mobile component was observed with a diffusion coefficient (D) of $\approx 3 + 10^{-9}$ cm²/s. After labeling at higher probe concns. (≥ 100 µg/mL), 2 diffusing species were observed, with $D \approx 3 + 10^{-9}$ cm²/s (fast) and $\approx 5 + 10^{-10}$ cm²/s (slow). Similar results were observed with fluorescent derivs. of phosphatidylcholine and fatty acids. In contrast to these results, parallel anal. of 3T3 fibroblasts, using the same probes and conditions, yielded only a single diffusion component. Thus, the soybean plasma membrane may contain 2 distinct lipid domains in terms of lipid mobility. Consistent with this idea, expts. with soybean protoplasts yielded a single diffusion component under the following conditions: (1) labeling with NBD-PtdEtn (100 µg/mL), FRAP anal. at 37° ($D = 1.1 + 10^{-8}$ cm²/s); (2) labeling with NBD-PtdEtn (100 µg/mL), FRAP anal. at 18° in the presence of 2 mM EGTA ($D = 4.2 + 10^{-9}$ cm²/s); (3) labeling with 5-(N-dodecanoyl)aminofluorescein (a short-chain lipid probe), FRAP anal. at 18° or 37° ($D = 2.5 + 10^{-8}$ cm²/s). The plasma membrane of soybean cells may contain stable immiscible domains of fluid and gel-like lipids.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1986:567325 CAPLUS

DN 105:167325

TI The lateral mobility of protein and lipid components of the plasma membrane of soybean cells

AU Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III

CS Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, USA

SO (1985) 202 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA8520545

From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1986, 46(7), 2293

DT Dissertation

LA English

AB Unavailable

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1983:467715 CAPLUS

DN 99:67715

TI Lectin receptors on the plasma membrane of soybean cells. Binding and lateral diffusion of lectins

AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Wang, John L.; Schubert, Karel R.;

Schindler, Melvin

CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA

SO Biochemistry (1983), 22(16), 3969-75

CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

DT Journal

LA English

AB Protoplasts prepared from suspension cultures of root cells of Glycine max (SB-1 cell line) bound soybean agglutinin (SBA), Con A, and wheat germ agglutinin (WGA). Binding studies carried out with 125I-labeled SBA, Con A, and WGA showed that these interactions were saturable and specific. Fluorescence microscopy demonstrated uniform membrane labeling. The mobility of the lectin-receptor complexes was measured by fluorescence redistributing after photobleaching. The diffusion consts. (D) for SBA and Con A were $5 + 10^{-11}$ and $7 + 10^{-11}$ cm²/s, resp. In contrast, WGA yielded a diffusion constant of $3 + 10^{-10}$ cm²/s. Pretreatment of the protoplasts with either SBA or Con A resulted in a 6-fold reduction in the mobility of WGA (D simeq. $5 + 10^{-11}$ cm²/s). Thus, the binding of SBA or Con A may lead to alterations of the soybean plasma membrane which, in turn, may restrict the mobility of other receptors.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1984:82673 CAPLUS
DN 100:82673
TI Lateral diffusion of lectin receptors on the plasma membrane of soybean cells
AU Wang, John L.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Schindler, Melvin
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Progress in Clinical and Biological Research (1983), 138(Chem. Taxon. Mol. Biol., Funct. Plant Lectins), 273-6
CODEN: PCBRD2; ISSN: 0361-7742
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 7 refs.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1980:466074 CAPLUS
DN 93:66074
TI Immunochemical identification of an actin-like protein from soybean seedlings
AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Szabo, Leslie J.; Schubert, Karel R.; Wang, John L.
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1980), 285(5761), 171-2
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA English
AB A protein was present in the supernatant from exts. of soybean seedlings which bound rabbit antibodies specifically-directed against calf thymus actin. The protein was isolated by chromatog. on a column containing antiactin antibodies and had a mol. weight of 45,000. Thus, soybean cells may contain an actin-like polypeptide chain.

=> s zwitterionic/clm

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'CLM' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L6 0 ZWITTERIONIC/CLM

=> s zwitterionic and nonionic and (hydrophobic protein?)

L7 6 ZWITTERIONIC AND NONIONIC AND (HYDROPHOBIC PROTEIN?)

=> dup rem 17

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7

L8 3 DUP REM L7 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 3 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:638754 CAPLUS
DN 143:139212
TI Formulations of hydrophobic proteins in an immunogenic compositions having improved tolerability
IN Hoiseth, Susan Kay; Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III; Matsuka, Yury Vladimirovich; Hagen, Michael
PA Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005065708	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43792	20041228
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004312067	A1	20050721	AU 2004-312067	20041228
	CA 2551896	A1	20050721	CA 2004-2551896	20041228
	EP 1699482	A2	20060913	EP 2004-815793	20041228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
	CN 1901935	A	20070124	CN 2004-80039228	20041228
	BR 2004017938	A	20070417	BR 2004-17938	20041228
	IN 2006KN01727	A	20070511	IN 2006-KN1727	20060621
	US 2007122433	A1	20070531	US 2006-585050	20060629
PRAI	US 2003-533122P	P	20031230		
	WO 2004-US43792	W	20041228		

AB The present invention provides a method for producing a less-painful immunogenic composition of a hydrophobic protein in a carrier suitable for administering to a mammal, comprising the steps of (a) solubilizing the hydrophobic protein with a zwitterionic detergent to make a first composition; (b) altering the first composition, such that the altered composition produces a reduction in pain as measured in the rat footpad model as compared to the first composition Exptl. immunogenic comps. for the rat footpad studies were prepared by aseptically diluting the protein with the appropriate buffer, either PBS (pH 7.2) or 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl ("TBS") containing a zwitterionic detergent (Zw) 3-14, Triton-X (TX) or reduced TX.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 1

AN 1999:294056 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900294056

TI Analysis of proteins from membrane-enriched cerebellar preparations by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry.

AU Friso, Giulia [Reprint author]; Wikstrom, Lilian

CS Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, APDUS, Astra Pain Control AB, S-14157, Huddinge, Sweden

SO Electrophoresis, (April-May, 1999) Vol. 20, No. 4-5, pp. 917-927. print. CODEN: ELCTDN. ISSN: 0173-0835.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 5 Aug 1999

Last Updated on STN: 5 Aug 1999

AB Two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry is a powerful combination for the separation of complex protein mixtures in biological samples and the subsequent identification of individual polypeptides. We have used this approach to construct a database of proteins of the porcine cerebellum, with emphasis on membrane-bound proteins, as part of our studies on the structure and function of the central nervous system. We compared the ability of different solubilization conditions (using zwitterionic and nonionic detergents; urea and thiourea) to improve the resolution

of high molecular weight and hydrophobic proteins, and found the combination of 3-((3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio)-1-propane-sulfonate (CHAPS), Tris, thiourea and urea to give the best results in our experiments. As a marker membrane protein, the NR1 subunit of the N-methyl D-aspartate receptor, a 120 kDa hydrophobic protein, was identified using a monoclonal antibody in combination with Western blotting. Sodium chloride treatment of the membrane preparation prior to solubilization caused further enrichment of membrane proteins. Fifty-six spots were identified using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight and nanoelectrospray mass spectrometry.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 1993:122905 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395067005
TI A study of membrane-associated phytochrome: Hydrophobicity test and native
size determination.
AU Lamparter, T. [Reprint author]; Lutterbuese, P.; Schneider-Poetsch, H. A.
W.; Hertel, R.
CS Inst. fuer Biol. III Universitaet, Schanzlester 1, D-7800 Freiburg Br.,
Germany
SO Photochemistry and Photobiology, (1992) Vol. 56, No. 5, pp. 697-707.
CODEN: PHCBAP. ISSN: 0031-8655.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Feb 1993
Last Updated on STN: 27 Feb 1993
AB We confirmed that after extraction in the absence of added Mg-2+, a small
fraction of phytochrome was associated with pelatable, hydrophobic
membranes. When microsomal material of several plant species (*Avena
sativa*, *Zea mays*, *Cucurbita pyso*, *Pisum ativum*) was subjected to
TritonX-114 phase partitioning, a part of phytochrome migrated into the
hydrophobic Triton phase in contrast to solbule phytochrome. The amount
of bound phytochrome partitioning into the Triton phase varied from 6% for
oats of 30% for zucchini and 50% for mustard and maize (0.5-1.% of total
phytochrome). Membrane-associated phytochrome could be solubilized by the
zwitterionic detergent CHAPS and with the nonionic
detergent dodecylmaltoside. Subjected to gel filtration on
Superose-6-FPLC, oat phytochrome of the CHAPS solublized sample was eluted
in three different molecular weight ranges. There was a main fraction
with the molecular weight of purified phytochrome, another fraction
(approximately 20%) with a higher molecular weight, and a third small
fraction appearing immediately after the void volume. Gel filtration
after solubilization by dodecylmaltoside resulted in two distinct
fractions: the one eluted at the position of the phytochrome dimer, and
the other (approximately 15%) with an apparent molecular weight of 800
kDa. Phytochrome was detected, separated and quantified by SDS-PAGE, and
western blotting with the monoclonal antibody Z-2B1. We assume that the
distinct, phytochrome positive, high molecular weight fraction contain
phytochrome associated with hydrophobic protein.